

THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 21

Chinook, Alberta. Thursday, Oct. 14th 1937

No.

LARGE SCHOOL UNITS STILL BEING FORMED

Edmonton, Oct. 14 (Special) — Officials of the department of education here said the postponement order of the larger school unit act in the Hand Hills district only applies to that district.

In other parts of the province, plans to form larger school units are being proceeded with, resulting in possibly 12 or more additional units by the end of this year. Last year 11 were organized.

Aviators Map Out Drouth District

Surveying 10,000 square miles of drouth area east and southeast of Calgary, Royal Canadian Air Force pilots, using three airplanes, have been taking many photographs of the stricken districts during the past few weeks for the use of the Dominion Government.

The pilots area Flying Officer C Rutledge, Sergeant D Gilmour and Sergeant S.

Paralysis Takes Girl at Sibbald

Only Two Cases Remain in Isolation Hospital at Calgary

A victim of the poliomyelitis epidemic died in Sibbald Thursday afternoon. The sufferer was a 14-year-old girl. According to a dispatch, the Sibbald schools have been closed for a week as a precautionary measure, although only the one case has been reported to date.

Three doses of poliomyelitis serum were shipped to Airdrie Saturday. Dr. W. F. Edwards Airdrie said that no cases had been reported in the district, but the town had decided to take every precautionary measure. Calgary medical health authorities, however, said the serum was only sent out when suspects are under observation.

This is the first week since epidemic's outbreak that not a single case was reported to Calgary health authorities.

CARD OF THANKS

The School Fair Association wish to thank all those who so generously donated to the Fair, also those who helped to make the Fair a success.

[Continued from last week]

Chinook and District School Fair Prize Winners

11 and 12 Yrs. of Age
Class 45—Baking Powder Biscuits—
1 Ruth Harrington, 2 Elaine Roy, 3 Grace Stewart, Dorita Whelan.

Class 46—Peanut Brittle—1 Paul Hettler, 2 Elsie Hettler, 3 Ruth Harrington, 4 Elaine Roy.

Class 58—Drop Cookies—1 Elsie Hettler, 2 Paul Hettler, 3 Grace Stewart, 4 Elaine Roy.

Class 59—School Lunch—1 Elaine Roy, 2 Ruth Harrington.

13 Yrs. of Age and Over
Class 50—Woolen Apron—1 Ruth Falconer, 2 Bruce Hutchinson, 3 Muriel Turnbull, 4 Jessie Schmidt.

Class 61—Graham Bread—1 Barbara Shier, 2 Ruth Falconer, 3 Hazel Harrington, 4 Donald Roy.

Class 62—Oatmeal Cookies—1 Kathleen Proudfoot, 2 Ruth Falconer, 3 Barbara Shier, 4 Gordon Wilson.

Class 64—Chocolate Fudge—1 Barbara Shier, 2 Ruth Falconer, 3 Muriel Turnbull, 4 Kathleen Proudfoot.

Class 65—School Lunch—1 Bruce Hutchinson, 2 Donald Roy, 3 Kathleen Proudfoot, 4 Hazel Harrington.

Class 66—Collection of Canning—1 Donald Roy, 2 Hazel Harrington, 3 Barbara Shier, 4 10 Yrs. of Age and Under

Class 68—Doll Scarf—1 Martha Hettler, 2 Bertha Hettler.

Class 69 (a)—Article from Gunny Sacks—3 Martha Hettler.

11 and 12 Yrs. of Age

Class 70 (a)—Slip-Over Apron—1 Elsie Hettler.

Class 70 (b)—Nighgown—1 Ruth Harrington.

Class 71—Hemmed Patch on Cotton—1 Jessie Schmitz, 2 Barbara Shier, 3 Kathleen Proudfoot, 4 Hazel Harrington.

13 Yrs. of Age and Over

Class 75—Hemmed Patch on Cotton—1 Jessie Schmitz, 2 Barbara Shier, 3 Kathleen Proudfoot, 4 Hazel Harrington.

Class 76—Woven Darning—1 Kathleen Proudfoot, 2 Barbara Shier.

Class 77—Sampler—1 Kathleen Proudfoot, 2 Barbara Shier, 3 Hazel Harrington.

Class 78—Hemstitched Towel—Barbara Shier, 2 Muriel Turnbull, 3 Hazel Harrington, 4 Jessie Schmidt.

Class 79—Bedroom Set—Kathleen Proudfoot, 2 Barbara Shier.

Open to All Ages

Class 80—Knitted Mittens—1 Martha Hettler, 2 Elsie Hettler, 3 Barbara Shier, 4 Terese Hettler.

Class 82—Thrift Problem Using Flour or Sugar Sacks—Kathleen Proudfoot, 2 Barbara Shier.

Class 84—Thrift Problem Using Old Rags—Elaine Roy, Kathleen Proudfoot, Elsie Hettler.

Class 85—Thrift Problem Using Old Wearing Apparel—Elsie Hettler, Barbara Shier.

ELIMINARY SCIENCE

Class 88—Collection of Insects Grade III—Teddy Milligan, Navare Massey, Gerald Youell, Glen Bliton.

Class 89—Collection of 6 Plants Grade IV—Billy Lee, Dudley Connor, Ray Cooley, August Rosenau.

Class 90, Grade V—Plant Booklet—Jean Morinier, Nancy Connor, Billy Proudfoot, Bernice Peterson.

Class 92, Grade VII and VIII Agricultural Booklet—Betty Allen, Jessie Schmidt, Bobby Proudfoot, James Gibsonson.

SCHOOL WORK INDUSTRIAL ART

A—Grade I

Class 94—Stick Print Design—Kasper Bellmont, Lorne Cooley, Marceline Butts, John Rosenau.

Rice	3 lbs	.25c
Sunny Boy Cereal	per pkg.	.33c
Cream of wheat	" "	.25c
Bulk Cocoa	per lb	.15c
Matches	per pkg.	.30c
Swifts Lard	per lb	.20c
Molasses	5 lb tin	.50c

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Lead Monotonous Life

The Soviet Polar Party Camping On Drifting Ice Floe

The monotonous routine of work and relaxation for four unwashed (it's too cold for baths) members of the Soviet polar party, camping on a drifting ice floe, was described by their radio operator, Ernest Krenkel.

Falling temperatures were adding to inconveniences of their existence. Caviar, cheese and butter froze so hard they had difficulty eating them and ice encased the tiny hut in which they live.

At breakfast, Krenkel related, they soaked their toast in water so the crunching as they chewed would not awaken the party leader, Ivan D. Papani, sleeping at that hour.

"I am on watch until midnight," Krenkel said. "Then I awaken Eugene Fedorov, the camp magnetologist, who takes the morning weather observations."

"A voice from Rudolf Island asks the weather report. We exchange news, telling what we hear on the radio."

"Fedorov remains in the tent or goes to the ice hut, where he busies himself over his charts. For myself, there comes the happy moment. I go into my sleeping bag."

"About nine a.m., Papani and Piotr Shirsov, hydro-biologist, awaken," Krenkel said. "Shirsov, to train himself to get up quickly, has a bar of chocolate above his head. The man who awakens him has a stop watch. If Shirsov's feet are not on the floor in five minutes, the chocolate is given to someone else."

"Because of the need to conserve fuel, only Shirsov, who spends his whole day at scientific work in the tent, washes his face once every two weeks. He is dirty from oil and grease and his hands are blue from the icy water. But he is obtaining interesting work from his observations."

Krenkel told of conversations at tea time turning to China and Moscow. He said the campers listen regularly to Moscow news broadcasts.

"At night our dog cries in its sleep as if it was having a nightmare," he added. "All around, it is so quiet you can hear ice cracking in the distance."

Canadian Health Program

Dominion-Wide Campaign For Better Health And Physical Fitness

Launching out in a Dominion-wide campaign for better health and physical fitness, the Health League of Canada has, through its president, the Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell, asked newspaper editors and managers of towns and cities to serve on or appoint representatives to the General Council of the League.

The Council will have as its members representatives of all important organizations in Canada in order to provide a means for the discussion of health problems common to all communities. All representatives will be kept constantly in touch with the developments of the League's educational program in the promotion of better health and the prevention of disease.

The desire of the Health League in its Dominion-wide plan is to follow the lines of Great Britain's new campaign for physical fitness which was launched September 30th. That campaign has at its disposal ten million dollars for a health program which will widen a wide gamut, from setting up exercises to maternity and child welfare services, and from organized games to health films and better care of the teeth.

Already many editors of daily and weekly newspapers in Canada have advised the Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell that they will serve on the general council of the Health League of Canada.

Three hundred and ninety mayors were asked to serve on the council, many have accepted.

Health literature has already been sent to the recently appointed representatives on the council.

It is planned to organize small committees in every municipality which will co-operate with local health officers and local organizations in the extension of educational measures to promote the health of Canada and to reduce the toll of sickness and death from disease.

On the island of Tahiti, the sun and moon have an equal effect upon the tide; throughout the rest of the world, the moon has complete control.

Mother (doing a crossword puzzle): "Give me the name of a motor that starts with 'T'."

Father (fed up): "Don't be absurd, my dear, they all use gas."

The price of pork and veal is now so high they are using chicken in chicken salads.

2224

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Keep your outhouse sanitary . . . odorless this easy way—once a week sprinkle half a tin of Gillett's Pure Flake Lye over contents of closet. It cleans thoroughly . . . quickly destroys contents.

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An Outstanding Issue

With the recent announcement that the Commission appointed by the Federal Government and headed by the Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell is to tour the West within the next month or two to secure evidence as to the necessity for amendments to the Canadian constitution and to what extent and in what form constitutional reforms should be effected, the time is opportune for Western Canadians to take stock of the situation and make sure that strong and sane representations are made while the opportunity is available.

Emphasis is laid on the incumbency of this duty upon Western Canadians if any part of the country has already suffered because of lack of clarity in the division of legal responsibilities as between the Federal government and the provinces. It is the West, and particularly the producers of the West who have in the past few years seen marketing legislation sponsored both by Federal and Provincial legislative bodies thrown out by the courts, as well as other reform measures particularly designed to meet conditions in Western Canada.

Until this question is cleared up beyond paradoxy and the constitution made capable to present day conditions, not only is it impossible for the people of Western Canada to secure measures which they believe would ameliorate existing conditions, but the future welfare of the West is seriously threatened as long as this division of authority and responsibility is indeterminate.

The chairman of the commission has announced that the commission will not hear arguments from individuals, but will only take evidence from accredited representatives of founded organizations, or words to that effect, which means that only the crystallized viewpoints of organizations will be considered.

Whether or not there is wisdom in this decree, the fact remains, and it behoves all organizations interested in the economic social and political welfare of the West not to allow the grass to grow under their feet in marshalling their facts and making the necessary arrangements to see that their group opinions reach the commission at the appointed time and in the manner determined by the commission.

Even under this arrangement the individual who has given a complicated subject serious study and consideration does not lose all opportunity of getting his solution of a vexed problem before the authorizes his fellow members that his suggestions are worthy of submission, though he may not be given the opportunity of presenting his ideas to the commission by person.

While exception may be taken in some quarters to this question being tackled by a government-appointed commission and while other measures have been suggested, such as a round-table conference of representatives of all interests concerned, the fact that the problem is not being approached in some other manner should not act as a brake in getting the viewpoint of all organized bodies capable of dealing with the question, before the commission.

Over a period of the past two or three decades the West has had the experience of submitting representations to a number of commissions appointed to inquire into this or that, only to find, too often, that a mere fraction of the recommendations subsequently made by the inquiring bodies have been implemented in legislation, but disappointment at the lack of achievement in the past should not act as a deterrent in presenting opinions to the new commission on Dominion and provincial relationships.

An attitude of "Oh, what is the use?" cannot under any circumstances produce desirable results and the question is too serious and important for the West to allow the opportunity to pass by without making its voice heard.

After all the important thing for the West, as well as for the rest of the Dominion is the aftermath—the decisions of the commission and the results of its recommendations, whether or not, the method of securing the information or the road through which the goal is reached is to the taste of everyone."

In this, as in most other things, the old adage that half a loaf is better than no bread, still holds good.

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PP237

Estate Overestimated

Marconi Did Not Leave Millions As At First Reported

David H. Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, returned to New York on the French liner Paris from a five weeks' visit to Europe. He said the estate of the late Senator Marconi had been overestimated in the published accounts by millions of dollars.

"At the time of his death," Mr. Sarnoff said, "it was published widely that the late Senator Marconi left a fortune of about \$25,000,000.

"As a close friend of Marconi for many years, I saw the members of his family while in Europe. They told me that the gross value of the estate left by the Senator will not exceed \$150,000, and that this modest figure will be substantially reduced by death duties, taxes, legal fees, etc. This sum includes about \$30,000 which the estate will receive from the Italian government to whom Marconi sold his yacht Eletra shortly before his death.

"It also includes the value of his home at Bologna, Italy, where he carried on his original experiment and made his invention of wireless telegraphy."

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

PROPER DIET HELPS BUILD STRONG TEETH

Which is more important—to brush the teeth twice a day or to eat teeth-building foods?

Science tells us that results obtained from working with large groups of children show that the diet is much more important. The diet of to-day contains so many refined foods the teeth have very little work to do.

Teeth require exercise to keep them healthy. Unless they are exercised frequently the blood does not flow to the teeth as it should and the teeth become weak.

Apples are a food that require considerable chewing and this is very beneficial to the teeth. Other crisp foods such as celery are also excellent teeth-builders.

Raw apples give the teeth more exercise than cooked ones because the cooking softens the cellulose. Some of the vitamins are destroyed in the process so far as raw apples are concerned.

Food specialists tell us that our diet should include some raw foods. One of the most attractive means of serving raw apples is to serve them as salads.

WALDORF SALAD

Peel and cut apples into small pieces. Cover at once with salad dressing, to prevent discoloration.

Wash and dice the celery and add to the apples.

Arrange the salad on a lettuce leaf and garnish with chopped walnuts.

This salad is very attractive if it is served in an apple cup.

Select a red apple. Cut a slice off the top, remove the core without breaking through the skin. Prepare the salad and return it to the apple cup. Garnish with walnuts and serve on a lettuce leaf.

APPLE AND CABBAGE SALAD

Chop the apples with the lettuce.

Add chopped cabbage and mix with the dressing.

Arrange the salad on a lettuce leaf and garnish with walnuts.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home, Stevens, Portenton, B.C., for free advice on home cooking and household products. (Please mention this paper.)

Music Must Be Martial

The Japanese Home Office has banned sentimental and popular songs and phonograph records "detestable to the national spirit."

It urged instead, martial music.

"The Japan Times" commented: "The public is complaining that the new martial songs are so hurriedly composed and so poor that they cannot be sung."

Reptiles molt, the same as birds, only they shed the outer covering of their scales, while a bird drops the entire feather.

Denounces Collective Security

Premier Herzog Of South Africa Says Treaty Of Versailles Has Caused Trouble

General J. B. Herzog, prime minister of South Africa, denounced collective security and attributed international distrust in Europe to the "war psychology of 1919."

Addressing a public meeting, General Herzog labelled the treaty of Versailles the source of the present international distrust and armament race. A victor of 1919 remains under the delusion the victory of 1919 provides "a kind of sacred right in 1937 and in the future to demand obedient submission from the vanquished" to the terms of the Versailles treaty.

"It is quite clear that unless there is a fundamental change in the mentality of European leaders the next European war will be the child of the treaty of Versailles," he declared.

General Herzog denounced collective security as an attempt to obtain peace by force or threats of force, whereas the League of Nations aimed at security through peace. The interests of South Africa, he said, demand it support the league despite its failure over Abyssinia.

Valuable Breed Of Cattle

A breed of cow found in Chinese scientists in Hangchow districts is said to produce 5% per cent. butterfat in its milk, which is higher than the United States standard.

At a luncheon of newspaper men, the following toast was offered: "The ladies! Second only to the press in the dissemination of news!"

Grants To Provinces

Will Cost Federal Government \$16,965,000 In Present Fiscal Year

Subsidies and grants-in-aid to the provinces will cost the Dominion government \$16,965,000 in the present fiscal year, according to an estimate in the monthly statistical summary of the Bank of Canada. This is aside from grants-in-aid for relief.

The total is an increase of more than \$6,600,000 from \$33,333,000 in the fiscal year ended March 31 last and is nearly three times as great as \$16,000,000 in 1939.

The total comprises \$27,500,000 for old age pensions, \$19,215,000 for subsidies, \$150,000 contributed to the cost of employment offices and \$100,000 for technical education.

Comparative figures for the past fiscal year were \$21,147,000 for old age pensions, \$16,960,000 for subsidies, \$150,000 for employment offices and \$75,000 for technical education.

No detailed estimate of total expenditure was made, but the \$38,333,000 last year was divided as follows: Prince Edward Island, \$819,000; Nova Scotia, \$3,754,000; New Brunswick, \$2,465,000; Quebec, \$4,963,000; Ontario, \$12,150,000; Manitoba, \$3,657,000; Saskatchewan \$3,861,000; Alberta, \$3,196,000, and British Columbia, \$3,463,000.

About 200 million tons of coal are burned every year in the United Kingdom, of which 40 million tons are burned in domestic grates.

Nanda Devi, 25,660-foot peak of the Himalayas, is the highest peak in the world to be climbed by man.

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Conductor, Mr. J. Norrie Carton

Nov. 25—"LETITIA" to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow

From HALIFAX

Dec. 4—"ALBANIA" to Plymouth, London, etc.

"—"—"CARINTHIA" to Glasgow, Liverpool, etc.

Conductor, Mr. J. Mason

11—"ANDANIA" to Plymouth, London

13—"ALBANIA" to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow

Conductor, Mr. A. Steamer Agency

From ST. JOHN, N.B.

Dec. 11—"ALBANIA" to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow

Conductor, Mr. A. Steamer Agency

From NEW YORK

Dec. 8—"ACUTANIA" to Cherbourg, Southampton

"—"—"SCOTIA" to Galway, Cobh, Liverpool

"—"—"QUEEN MARY" to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton

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Business Statesmanship

Need More Thinking Along Broad And National Lines

The members of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, who recently assembled in Vancouver, are thinking and talking like statesmen rather than like merchants or manufacturers on financial men. They appear to have got out of themselves, have come to a far corner of the country and are viewing problems objectively.

They are thinking nationally, and in this are setting a fine example to our politicians, who are given to thinking provincially and to attacking problems from a provincial standpoint.

These captains of industry, too, are thinking humanely. They are prepared to admit that all is not well with the country. They do not deny that reforms may be necessary even in business. They are ready to grant that business has obligations not only to investors, but to labor, to the consumer, to the country as a whole.

If we could have in our government, federal, provincial and municipal, more men of the character of these visitors, more of the principles they stand for, more thinking along broad and national lines, more regard for the obligations as well as for the rights of commerce and industry, it should be possible to change the whole face of politics in this country. What the country needs is more business statesmanship—Vancouver Province.

Dime Decided Court Case

Established Ownership Of Horse Said To Be Stolen

Ownership of a black mare, nine years old and valued at \$100, was decided by a thin dime in a municipal court suit at Rapid City, South Dakota. "Water" (Runyan), sued to recover the mare from W. Ray Sanders, claiming the animal disappeared when about a year old and was discovered in Sanders' possession. Sanders said he bought the horse recently. Runyan claimed he inserted a dime in the right hind thigh of the mare before she disappeared. A veterinarian was called, an opera-

This little star known as "40 Erdani" is made up of an element so dense that one pint of the substance would weight several tons.

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THE
YELLOW
BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the
Canadian Countryside
By PATRICK SLATER
By arrangement with Thomas
Allen, Publisher, Toronto

CHAPTER XII.—Continued

A saucy squirt of a tug leisurely wound a long string of schooners through the Welland Canal. As a puff of wind filled the sails, she cast us off, one after another, on the blue waters of Lake Ontario. One Irish heart thanked God, that day, that a great queen reigned over the healthier parts of North America. And whenever I read, nowadays, of them burning an old lake schooner to make an idle spectacle for a thoughtless crowd, I think of the stout hearts that sailed her; and the word of one of those fresh-water sailors to his comrade was better, I declare, than any banker's bond.

On a September morning that year, Aaron Peer and I were busy unloading a box of freshly-gutted herrings on the fish quay in Toronto harbour. A stick gave me a sharp dig in the ribs, and I swung round smartly to face a stylishly-dressed old gentleman whose high hat was still in the surprise of the discovery he had made.

"Oh, Mr. Lewis," said I, "God bless you! And how are all the folk up in Mono?"

"Ah, ha!" the man exclaimed, "I'd know that back of yours anywhere, Paddy Slater, you scoundrel you!"

Sure it was the Reverend Alexander Lewis himself, and he was a sporty-looking old fellow for a retired Presbyterian minister. Away back in 1820, he had been the first settler in Mono Township. For a time he kept the first post office at Mono Mills, and the good man had since preached the doctrine of the election of the saints to two generations of Mono Presbyterians. For several years, he had been living retired in the village, lending his money carefully on good security at twelve per cent—yes, and like a shrewd banker, deducting his interest out of the face of the loan. It is a caution to me how the Lord prospers some clergymen on their small salaries. With his silk waistcoat and ruffled white shirt-front, I would like to show you a picture I have of that smart pioneer of Mono, as he sat glowing with health, his hand resting gallantly on the shoulder of a gentle, feeble old lady, whose eyes show plainly she is proud of him. Now I ask you what better character evidence than that can any man leave behind him?

Rev. Mr. Lewis informed me William Marshall was a sick man, and he gave me strict orders to get back up to Mono as fast as a train would take me. I went into the Great Western Station that afternoon to enquire about the train service to Brampton. And who did I find strutting around in there, like a quartermaster staff sergeant, but Michael, the smuggler, who was now using his great voice to good purpose announcing the arrival and departure of trains. When I was a lad in Toronto, Michael's wife kept a neat little cottage for him on the bay shore at the foot of York street. The good woman busied herself renting boats, and Michael had been a sailor with a proud reputation gained by pitching a custom officer overboard into the bay. Michael shouted to me that I was in the wrong station.

The next morning I took the Grand Trunk train to Brampton; and from that village the stage coach carried me 22 miles north to Orangeville, where I hired a livery rig to drive me east up over Purple Hill. I couldn't notice any changes as we drove along, which surprised me because time had changed my greatly since I tramped away in the moonlight over that old country road.

A strange woman met me at the Marshall door, and told me Mr. Marshall was too sick to see visitors.

"Tell the good man," said I, "that it's Paddy Slater."

There's a sight to see the big man brought low with nothing much left but his huge frame. As I took his hand, I noticed his finger nails were blue. William Marshall was glad to see me.

"You shouldn't have gone away like that, Patrick," he said to me, as we talked things over a little.

"Well Sir," said I, "I did it for the best." "Yes Paddy," he answered me after a pause, "I know all about it now—poor Betty told me."

I mentioned the war and told him about my bounty money.

"And now that you're back," the man said to me, "you'll have to look after the farm till I get round again since I haven't got Charlie."

It was a long term promise I made that day to William Marshall. His mind drifted off to other things; and after a while he began to pray in a low broken voice. It brought a great choking lump to my throat to hear the sick man praying, not for himself—but for me, Paddy Slater. William Marshall's life dripped kindness as sweetness drops from a broken honeycomb. He was a father and a comrade to me. They make no better men than that pioneer Ontario farmer! I am ashamed, this day, of the condition of the man I loved.

The doctor drove up the lane to earn his daily fees. I stepped out of the room as he entered, bringing the smell of cloves and hops with him. The previous February, in 1865, William Marshall had driven over to Edmonton on the Centre Road, in Chinguacousy Township, to help organize a temperance society in a village that had a tavern on every corner. It was a lively meeting with heated speechifying and ended in a free-for-all fist fight. The long, cold drive home gave him a touch of pleurisy. The doctor bled and blistered the pleurisy and purged the man into a weakness that held him bedfast for months. Finally, consumption set in. Not to spoil a good job, medical orders required that the victim be kept in a darkened room and away from drafts of any kind. William Marshall died because he could afford to have a doctor. But what will they be saying in fifty years' time about these modern blighters who pump an old man full of bismuth and buttermilk, and then solemnly tell him the picture shows that his great gut is out of order? Just because the silly old fogey has a farm they desire to open him up!

I better be careful what I say because that fat undertaker will need a medical certificate for me. But honestly speaking, our doctors do at times act like heathen medicine men. Long years afterward, the widow, Nancy Marshall, died of a condition that any practical nurse can remove nowadays by local treatment, but it was serious enough in her day to kill her. I had two specialists brought up from Toronto. After leaving the sick old woman, the medical experts rubbed their chins in their professional way and asked me for a chamber in order to discuss the matter. They got the chamber, and I got every word they said in it. Believe me, the only thing they talked about during their consultation was the chances Seagram's stable had of winning the Queen's Plate at the Woodbine racetrack.

On leaving poor William Marshall to the mercy of his doctor, I walked into the sitting-room and there I found Sarah Duncan doing mending and minding a taffy-headed youngster who was toddling about on sailor's legs. The woman was honestly rejoiced to see me. I noticed an extra stoop on her shoulders as I put my arms around her.

"Sarah, you old darling," I told her, "you always find beautiful children to mind."

"Yes," she said, "even if I have an ugly old face . . . it's Betty's little girl."

"And how is Elizabeth Ann?" I inquired in an offhand way.

"Oh! didn't you know?" the woman questioned me. "Poor Betty died a year ago July, and Mr. Arnold is married again."

So I picked up in clumsy arms the soft-bodied little person who was to be the grandmother of the young lady from Baltimore; and I went out through the kitchen door to take quite a long look at the rolling hillsides of Mono. The hawthorn trees were already turning; and, here and there, a sugar maple, like the body of our blessed Lord, was showing a patch of crimson on its wounded side in sure sign of a glorious resurrection.

* * *

And here I sit, a garrulous old fellow whose trials and troubles are all over, shriving away and as happy making mending for my own amusement as any cricket in a crack by a glowing chimney corner. Sure an Ishman gets a lot of fun watching the world go by. But my warmth comes from memories of the long ago. So I ask you, folk, to fill your glasses with the moonshine of the hills where speckled trout still lurk in limpid streams.

"Here's to the worn-out hearts of those who saw a nation built, and to the proud, fun-loving, young hearts that have it in their keeping." —Ave Atque Vale, 1924. (The End)

Swing music (according to a manager of a chain of dance orchestras) is on the way out. Yessir, before long, orchestras will be practicing pieces before they play them in public.

If a man thinks he's Napoleon and nobody agrees with him, he becomes an inmate of the bug-house; if the masses agree with him, he becomes a dictator.



YEAR AFTER YEAR, battery set owners acclaim Eveready Layerbilt as the champion "B" battery. It wins first place on all counts.

This year, there's even extra value in this "layer-built" radio battery. Eveready engineers, after years of research, have found a method of increasing the power, without increasing the size. This new battery is aptly named—**SUPER LAYERBILT**.

**THE 1937
SUPER LAYERBILT,**
retaining its unique, patented layer construction gives even longer life . . . even finer performance. It will pay you in dollars and cents, and in better reception, to insist on Eveready SuperLayerbilt name.

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK

• I have always wondered what goes on inside a radio battery and what makes it last so long. Please send me your free illustrated book, An Engineer Looks at Radio Batteries.

Name _____
Address _____



Circus Giants Short-Lived

Because Their Height Is Due To Abnormal Conditions

There are two kinds of tall men. The first kind is a normal individual who is tall because of inherited factors received from tall parents or remote ancestors. The second kind includes those whose normal pattern would be of medium height, but who, because of some upset of the glandular system, develops very long legs and other bone abnormalities.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has made an investigation of the longevity of these two types. The tallest men are included in the second type, which is well known to the public as the circus giant. Record of seven men whose height ranged from seven feet six inches to eight feet, seven inches were secured and it was found their average age at death was 34 years. The oldest lived to 45 and the youngest to 29 years. The mortality data of 20,000 men ranging from six feet two inches to seven feet one inch obtained from the company's records were examined and it was found that the tall men had a practically normal mortality for their age.

Benjamin Franklin set up the lightning rod in the world in September of 1752.

Friscilla: "He said he'd love me for ever and ever—"
Prue: "Ah, men!"

Mail may now be sent by air from England to 20 countries at regular postal rates.

Monoxide gas is not a poison. It is deadly because it asphyxiates.

Island For Defence

B.C. Government Reserves York Island For This Purpose

An order-in-council issued by the British Columbia government reserved for the department of national defence Yorke Island, a small rocky bluff at the northern entrance to Seymour Narrows in Johnston strait.

The order-in-council did not state what use would be made of the island. The site holds a commanding position at the northern entrance to the narrows, in the seaway between Vancouver Island and the mainland.

Prefer Motor Trucks

Captain J. Fisher of the three-masted schooner J. T. Wing, last of her kind on the Great Lakes, believes the day of the sailing vessel is just about over. And he blames it on motor trucks. "We could easily train the boys—if we could get the boys—but they would much sooner drive trucks," he said.

Though dark my path and sad my lot, Let me be still, and murmur not; But breathe, the prayer divinely taught, Thy will be done.

You are seeking your own will, some other good than the law you are bound to obey. But how will you find good? It is not a thing of choice but a river that flows from the foot of the invisible Throne, and it flows by the path of obedience. Man cannot choose his duties although he may choose to forsake them and not have the sorrow they bring. But he will find sorrow without duty, bitter herbs and no bread with them. However dark and profitless existence may have become, life is not done and our Christian character is not won, so long as God has anything left for us to suffer or any task left for us to do.

Bela Schick, a Hungarian bacteriologist, discovered the special reaction to diphtheria toxin of children susceptible to the disease.

To Help You

AVOID MANY COLDS

At the first nasal irritation or sniffle, apply Vicks Va-tro-nol—just a few drops up each nostril. Used in time, it helps prevent many colds entirely.

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

Ladies' Card Club

The Ladies' Card Club held a farewell party on Tuesday night of last week for Miss Mildred Milligan who left next day for Millicent. Mrs. Cooley was hostess and honors were shared by Mrs. Cooley and Mrs. Peyton. After a dainty lunch, Miss Milligan was presented with a farewell gift, with the best wishes of the ladies.

Mrs. Peyton will entertain the club next week.

Miss Joyce Milligan of Millicent who has been visiting with friends here returned home Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pfeiffer, Maxine and Mrs. Bayley and Miss Joan, motored to Atlee on Sunday where they visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bjork.

Mr. C. W. Rideout spent Thanksgiving Day at the Wilson farm.

Miss Shier with her sister of Lanfine, motored to Cayley where they visited at their home for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm motored to Lacombe on Friday. Mr. Malcolm returned, but Mrs. Malcolm will visit with her parents for a few weeks.

Mr. J. Eaglesham, Government Relief Employee, from Edmonton was a Chinook business visitor this week.

Miss Alice Levick was an Alsask visitor over the weekend.

The Cooley Bros. of the "Service Garage" sold a 1937 new Ford Sedan V-8 car last week to Mr. Malcolm, Chinook school principal. They also sold a new 1937 model Ford V-8 light truck to Mr. Andy Lyster, of Youngstown, two weeks ago.

Mrs. A. McLennan returned on Thursday from Vancouver where she spent the past month visiting at the home of her sister who lives in that city.

Old Timers Leave Chinook

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Allen and family, of the Heathdale district left Friday morning for Mannville, Alta., where they have leased a farm. The people of the Chinook district regret very much to lose the Allen family, as they have at all times been ready and willing to assist with every thing that was for the benefit of the district.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen were among the first settlers who came to Chinook. Mr. Allen has had the Heathdale Post

Office for a number of years.

We wish for them good health and prosperity in their new home.

Mr. E. A. Jacobson will have the Heathdale Post Office vacated by Mr. Allen.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Russell Marr in the Cereal Hospital on Saturday, Oct. 2 a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrel spent the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Thompson.

The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Fifth Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, October 5th, from 8:30 to 8:45.

Shows That Banks Have Increased Credit by \$227,000,000 Since 1929 . . . Alberta's True Wealth More Than Offsets Albertans' Debt. . . . Deals With Money, What It Is, Where It Comes From and How It Works . . . Canada's Currency and Credit Controlled by the Dominion Government Through the Bank of Canada . . . Points Out Question of Who Owes and Who Owns.

YOU have heard that ordinary banking business is one thing, and credit something else. The idea seems to be that the ordinary business of banking can go right along without hitch, while banks can be forced at the same time, to grant extraordinary credit without limit regardless of assets or values.

Not only is that impossible but actually it could have but one end — ruin of the banks and of the country as well.

You hear that when banks have to pay anything, they merely issue their own cheques and it costs them nothing. It is not true. It just can't be done. Like you, a bank can only pay what it owes with money which has to be earned — in the last analysis real cash. I shall tell you more about cash in the course of this broadcast.

Now I shall answer two more absolutely false impressions which I find rampant throughout Alberta. The first is that since 1929 Canada's Chartered Banks have reduced the total volume of credit by \$766,000,000. The second is that Alberta has only twenty cents on the dollar to meet her debts.

Regarding the \$766,000,000 it is even suggested that the Chartered Banks deliberately and without reducing the money in circulation to that extent in order to gain some selfish end. If you were told that the bakers refused to sell bread, it would be about as sensible as the story that bankers refuse to make loans to responsible borrowers. Banks derive their chief revenue from loans and to say that they safely withdraw credit by the hundreds of millions is equal to saying that they are in the habit of cutting off their nose to spite their face.

Our critics have fallen into an error that is quite understandable. They have looked at one column of figures in the statistics published by the Bank of Canada, without looking at another column where they would have found their answer. It is quite true that the total of commercial loans shows a large reduction, but it is also true that investments in bonds show a large increase.

What is the explanation? Simply that, with unemployment, business activity and lower prices, our customers use less money. For example, when wheat is worth \$1.50 a bushel it takes \$150,000 to buy one hundred thousand bushels. But, if wheat were at fifty cents a bushel, it would take only \$50,000 to buy the same amount of grain. Owing to the difference in price the same amount of business can be done with \$100,000 less money.

On top of that is the uncertainty that comes with depression and the hesitancy of people in business to commit themselves with their usual confidence. They go on a hand-to-mouth basis. They do not want loans in anything like the amounts they want in normal times. Banks, however, cannot afford to have their funds lying idle and earning nothing; therefore, they are driven to invest much more heavily in bonds.

The earnings a bank gets out of a bond are much lower than come from an ordinary loan. Wouldn't you, if you were a banker, prefer to make loans rather than put your money into bonds?

What are the facts? The total of loans outstanding and money invested in securities by the Chartered Banks, at the end of July this year, was \$227,000,000 greater than in July of the boom year 1929. Money invested in Government and other bonds is a loan to a Government or a Corporation just as much as an advance to a farmer, merchant or manufacturer is a loan to him.

Since 1929 Canada's Chartered Banks have actually increased credit by \$227,000,000. This completely breaks down the absurd claim that we have decreased credit by \$766,000,000.

Now as to that second false impression:

The general proposition that Albertans have \$80,000,000 in the bank and that they owe \$100,000,000 is just one of those things that sound plausible but present a clear misrepresentation. Even assuming that the figures are correct, the \$80,000,000 is not all that Albertans possess.

To that figure you must add their individual possessions and the wealth and potential wealth of resources which stand behind your provincial borrowings. Consider, for instance, the true value and the potential productive worth of Alberta's coal veins, oil fields, tar sands, farms and forests.

If you add to your \$80,000,000 in deposits the true value of the assets which stand behind the \$100,000,000 you will find a very substantial balance in your favour.

It is said that because there is \$80,000,000 on deposit in Alberta and debts total \$100,000,000, there is only twenty cents to meet every dollar of debt. Let us ask: "Who owns the twenty cents and who owes the Dollar?" If you have \$200 in the bank and if I owe somebody \$1,000, then you have twenty cents for every dollar I owe. Can I take any part of your two hundred to pay off any part of my thousand? But the critic says: "Oh, there is too wide a disparity between debts and deposits and that gap should be closed."

All right, let's close it — now. We say that I still owe the \$1,000 but you have \$1,000 in the bank. The disparity has been wiped out. You now have a dollar for every dollar I owe but still what right have I to take the thousand you have to pay to somebody else the thousand I owe?

If Albertans have \$80,000,000 in bank deposits in this Province it is money belonging to individuals. It is their own debtors, whether they be individuals, a Province or a municipality, or whatever they may be, cannot expect to use your money to pay their debts. If you have money in the bank the very next time anybody tells you that there is only twenty cents in money in the banks in Alberta to meet every dollar of debt, just ask the man who tells you that whose debt he thinks your money is going to pay.

We promised to tell you a few things about money and to explain away some of the strange misapprehensions about it.

We shall try to tell you in a practical way, what money is, where it comes from and how it works. There is a fairly widespread idea that there are not enough bank notes or "tickets" around — and that, if there were more, we would all be better off.

If I say that I would like some more of those bills, I am really demanding a larger share of the bills that now exist, perhaps some of those that you have, for you can have an elevation at any one time only as many bills as the volume of business calls for. The more you issue bills faster, that is, you get inflation.

After our first broadcast I received a letter from an Alberta woman who lived in Germany through the inflation. I would like to read to you what she says: "Why not tell Alberta people about conditions in Germany during the inflation — this talking about money being printed to meet the needs of the people is getting somewhat on my nerves. I lived through the entire living times of 1923 and I could quote some startling examples created through unorthodox banking. At one time I bought an overcoat for the staggering sum of Thirty-two Billion Marks. I have heard farmers speaking in the lobby of a bank, having paid their produce for One Thousand Marks at one o'clock and, about an hour later, finding that the very same produce required twice, often three times the amount of money to repurchase it."

In Germany at times during the inflation it took an armful of paper Marks to buy a loaf of bread. This German lady, speaking

of paper money inflation, goes on to say: "It brings nothing but chaos, with the greatest loss to those who can least afford to lose."

There speaks the voice of experience. No greater outrage has ever been perpetrated on people than that of wild inflation. It destroys their assets. If you are in the twilight of life or incapacitated but, during the years you were able to work, had put aside a little for the rainy day, you lose. Perhaps you bought some bonds and the income from them is all you have to live on, perhaps \$25 or \$30 a month. Then one day, as in Germany, "tickets" are issued in large quantities, without any basic value and without regard to the volume of business.

Your \$25 or \$30 a month, through the huge increase in prices caused by inflation will buy only a fraction of what it bought before. If you are a person with a small fixed income you cannot buy enough to live upon.

Particularly does this apply to a family whose breadwinner has died, leaving only the proceeds of an insurance policy. They seem to have at least some material protection — then inflation comes. Their savings amounts almost worthless. That is what happens, that is all that can happen when money is issued altogether out of step with production.

When you hear the fable of the public who could not travel on a railway train because there were not enough "tickets" printed, remember that the financial system is exactly the same way a railway lives by selling a service; buying a rail road, that there will be hesitation to provide all the "tickets" necessary so long as something of equal value is provided in exchange. As a matter of fact in July this year, there were \$18,000,000 more "tickets" in the hands of the public — bank notes of all kinds — than there were in July of the boom year, 1929. And since July the "tickets" in the hands of the public have increased.

The story that, for their own selfish purposes, banks monetize the credit of the people, is a completely false conception of bank operations. A bank does extend credit to an individual — or if you like it, monetizes his credit for him — not for itself. That is, the bank makes a loan to him on the strength of things which are his own and which he intends to sell later on and so repay the loan.

No one borrows from a bank unless he believes he will make a profit for himself over and above the bank charges. Perhaps you want coal or clothing and you cannot buy them at the store by giving money for them. So your neighbour gives you money for your bugs — "tickets" — and with those "tickets" you buy the coal or the clothing you require as the case may be.

Now what is money? You and I have been brought up to look upon nickels, dimes, quarters and dollar bills as money — and they are for all practical purposes. Actually these things are really tokens — they are not wealth in themselves. They are merely the title to goods. They are worth only what goods and services you and I can get in exchange for them. That is why it is so important that nothing be done to destroy the confidence of the people in them. That is why there must be no manipulation of the issue of these tokens if their value is not to disappear.

To be a little more explicit, as it were, it would be quite right to say that there is far more money in existence than the small

change and bills we see around. Your deposit in the bank — for all practical purposes — is money, good, useable money. You hold the bank's promise to pay you that money when you want it; and banks are careful to keep their financial house in such order as will enable them to do just that — pay you when you want your deposit.

The bank holds your deposit, your neighbour's and mine and because it does, it is able to make loans — the proceeds of which go into the production of new wealth. The borrower makes a profit on the deal, he has more to spend than he has before. This stimulates business and by giving rise to increased employment, distributes purchasing power more and more widely among the people.

Where does money come from?

You often hear that the Chartered Banks alone make it and that they alone have the power to make it — all of which is quite wrong. Last week I told you about the limited power that Canada's Chartered Banks have to issue currency — now up to only ninety per cent of their paid-up capital and let me tell you they pay sweetly for that concession. They have to pay one per cent tax to the Dominion Government on their note circulation and they have to stand all the cost of printing and express and insurance in shipping it around wherever it is needed. Let me tell you that all this, added together, makes the privilege of note issuing anything but a gold mine.

The Dominion Government formerly issued notes. When the Bank of Canada was opened the Dominion Government turned over its right of note issue to that institution. It gave the Bank of Canada all its gold holdings, plus Dominion Government bonds, to offset the liability assumed for the notes outstanding.

Then the Chartered Banks were required to turn over all of their gold to the Bank of Canada and to-day the Bank of Canada has, by Dominion Government regulation, power within certain limits to issue notes. These notes of the Bank of Canada together with all deposits in that bank, are backed by more than 60% of their face value in gold, other bullion and foreign exchange.

I told you in my earlier broadcasts that I would tell you about "cash." Bills of the Bank of Canada are cash — amply packed, as we have shown. Cash in Canada really means bills of, or deposits in, the Bank of Canada — the Government's central bank. Bank of Canada bills, by law, are legal tender. Legal tender is the money in which all debts must be settled if either the debtor or the creditor insists. All other notes in Canada must, on demand, be redeemed by the bank concerned — in cash.

I told you a moment or two ago about the other kind of money — your deposits. They come from your savings, your labour, your production. They also are redeemable in cash. To say that money can be made out of nothing is surely a statement which Albertans will meet with uneffected.

The Bank of Canada was formed for the purpose of securing to Parliament the control of currency and credit. That control was strengthened when, in accordance with prior pledges, ownership of the majority of the capital was vested in the Government. Under the law, no banker, bank director and no member of any bank staff is allowed to own so much as a single share in this Government central bank.

Let me close on this final note — currency and credit in Canada are not controlled by Canada's Chartered Banks, which are commercial banks — but, with due and proper regard to the value of the money you now have, by the Bank of Canada which in turn is controlled by the Government of this Dominion.